THE GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Valuable Die Which Is Kept Con stantly Under Lock and Key.

Some Interesting Facts About It Where the Inscriptions Were Ob. tained-Separate Designs Used by Each of Executive Departments

The Great Seal of the United States has been seen by comparatively few persons. It is ordinarily kept, with its die and press, in a strong wooden box in the State Department. The keys of this box are held by an employe of the State Department, who is known as the keeper of the great seal, a position which was held by George Barth, who died last year, for forty-six years, the seal having been entrusted to him by Daniel Webster when the latter was Secretary of State.

The great scal is placed upon com missions of the Cabinet and of diple matic and consular officers, ceremonious communications from the President to fereign Governments, pardons and commutations of sentence by the Chief Executive, exequaturs, extradition warrants upon other countries, and commissions of civil officers appointed by the President, whose commissions are not signed under a different seal.

The present is the third seal that has been used since the foundation of the Government. It was made by Tiffany, the famous New York jeweler. the design being substantially the samas that employed in the previous seal. The heraldic description of the seal is

Arms: On a field chevrons composed in such wise that each of the six bears against or is supported by and supports two of the opposite side, the pieces of breast of an American eagle, on the talon of the eagle an olive branch and in the sinister a bundle of arrows, Over the head of the eagle a constellation of stars surrounded with bright rays and, at a little distance, clouds. In the bill of the eagle a scroll with the words

The design for the reverse, which has never been executed, is a pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle surmounted with a glory, proper, Over the eye these words, "Annuit Coeptis." On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters, "MDCCLXXVI," and underneath these words, "Novus

Ordo Seclorum. ordo seclorum" have commonly been taken as one motto, meaning "the new series of ages is favorable to our undertakings;" but, from the "remarks ed, some authorities have inferred that esting. undertakings," and "Novus ordo seclorum," meaning simply "a new order

of centuries." It is said that this motto was probab integro sectorum nascitur ordo" (the | tious; he must be made interesting great series of ages begins anew). The verse 625 (also in the Georgies, 1, 40). fifth yerse. Aithough the form "seclorum" was adopted, the more approved form is "saeclorum," the word being all the best modern editions of Latin

authors. The pyramid signifies strength and duration; the eye over it as well as the motto, allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of American cause. The date underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence, and the words under it signify the beginning of the new American era, which commences from that date.

In many countries at the present day, the authenticity of a treaty with an other Power is attested by a large pendant wax seal, the cords which run through the paper of the treaty being carried through the wax. As the wax would otherwise be certain to break and the cords become detached, a metal box-usually of gold or silver-is used to contain the wax impression. The seal of the United States was thus attached to treaties up to 1869, when the practice was finally abandoned; and the impression upon the paper it self, with a thin white wafer, is used upon treatles, as well as upon all other documents to which the seal is affixed The seal now in use was cut in 1885 Frederick T. Frelinghuysen being the Secretary of State.

The President's seal resembles the great seal closely in design. It is used in sealing envelopes containing communications from the President to Congress. In addition to the Senate and House of Representatives, each depart ment of the Government has its individual seal. The Department of State has a seal much like that of the United States, with thirteen stars placed on the chief of the shield. The scal of the Agricultural Department contains a sheath of wheat. The Postoffice De partment has ag its device a mounted mail carrier or "post rider," a design used by Franklin. The eagle appears on the seals of the Departments of Interior and Justice, and it is combine with an anchor and a ship on that of the Navy. The War Department has a group of military flags and a cap of liberty between a spear and a musket, and above these a serpent. The seal of the Treasury Department appears on all paper currency, and is quite heral-

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

An English Observer Had Amusing Journalistic Experiences Here.

As I put my foot on the quay and land ed in America from the Celtic I was accoated by an intelligent-looking young who raised his hat and said, "Mr -. I should be very giad to have your Views on America." With becoming modexplained that I should require at least twenty-four hours' residence before coming to a definitive opinion on the le subject of his question. "But at least," he said, "you must have been shocked by the news of the attempt upon our President." I replied that I was natprally very much shocked at the outrage. morning in a leading journal of New York I read, in character of a sizwhich you will not allow me to reproduce. first my own name, then "His first words on land," then "His inexpressible horror at outrage on President;" and then fol-lowed about a third of a column in which

on the whole I was generously treated, for if it said much that I had not said it said othing with which I disagreed. On an ther occasion I was "bagged" by an in-erviewer so dextrously that I think i ould be recorded to his credit. He was card be "extended the courtesies of the New York -, and begged the honor of an interview." I explained firmly but rricously that I had nothing to say and old answer no questions

He said he was sorry, as that prevented him from asking the single question he had intended to ask. I reflected that one question which I was not bound to answer could do no harm, and my curiosity compted me to ask him what it was. had intended," he said, "to ask you whether you considered that the assassination of President McKinley was due to the toleration afforded anarchists by England." The supposition was so preposter-ous that I blurted out an indigmant disclaimer before I realized that I had been caught cut. I have no doubt that a startthe next day, and that my only consola-tion is my firm conviction that that inyouth would have produced B ven if I had said nothing, for the interviewer has often no hesitation in telling on with a frankness that has an almost irresistible charm that the interview has to be printed whether you contribute to it or not.

When it became known that at Buffalo I had been received by Mr. Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet, the chase became fast and furious. I was assured more than once that I could secure a "nice little sum," either by reporting what they had said to me, or, if I felt any delicacy in the matter, by saying anything interesting that would you as probable." I venture to think that those last words, "anything interesting that would occur to you as prob-able," furnish a key to a right underable," furnish a key to a right under-standing of the American press.

The English journalist, whatever he of seven pieces on one side and six on the other, joined together at the top facts—the drier and duller those facts the more likely he is to get a reputation for depth and accuracy. He knows that if his statements prove incorrect he will be two of the opposite side, the pieces of the chevrons on each side alternate red tor does not like a contradiction of what and white. The shield borne on the appears in his columns. He has, moreover, a healthy fear of the law of libel, wing and rising proper. In the dexter which tends to curb even exaggeration. As a result his imaginative powers are allowed no play; they get blunted for want of use, and perhaps this is why the English journalist is regarded as some thing of a bore who requires facts, and who is not apt to be put off with vague generalities.

His American brother lives in an en-

tirely different atmosphere, and is the fore an entirely different product. He is not required to concern himself overmuch with facts—at most they are pegs on which to hang a general conversation. He just sustains and directs the conversation, but indulges in no Socratic cross-examination. He will accept any reason you give him, or can invent it for you if you have not got one. If you have no ideas The words "Annuit coeptis novus he has plenty, and he puts them into your mouth with no foolish reservation of copyright. If he makes you talk nonse it is "enerally interesting nonsense, for with much practice he gets to know and explanation" accompanying the you do not say it. His object and his description of the seal as finally adopteditor's object is to make his paper interwhat he thinks you ought to say, even i "We publish a daily paper and the intention was to have two mottoes not a dally encyclopedia, sir," said one of "Annuit coeptis," meaning "It (the them. The American journalist has to eye of Providence) is favorable to our supply copy, and the three requisites, as quited to me by a very intelligent re-porter, are: (i) That it shall be good reading; (2) that it shall be connected with some individual or event of note; (3) that It is said that this motto was prob-it shall be probable. Within these limits ably adopted from two passages in Vir-the field is all his own. In some way or gil: "Andacibus annue coeptis" (Favor other a man becomes prominent; he must my daring undertaking), and "Magnus be made to speak. He is dull and sentenknows or will say nothing on the subject former is found in the Aenid, book 9, upon which he is questioned; he must be made to express strongly what would probably be his view, if he had any. and the latter in the fourth ecloque, next day the man interviewed may wish

o deny all he has been made to say. Nothing is easier; the same or another reporter of the same or another paper is spelled, with the "ae" in all or nearly at his disposal. He wants perhaps mereby to deny the previous interview; he would be a poor journalist who confined indians on the agencies and reservaexpressed yesterday; the same paper will publish the two, will make no attempt to reconcile them, no apology, and the public may choose between the two versions, As a matter of fact the public reads both, used by both, and attaches no value

to either. In America the press is distinctly a mmercial enterprise. It is printed to sell, and success is measured by its sales number buy newspapers than in England. The interest of the masses in politics (State, Federal, and Imperial) is much larger. The intelligence of the masses is much higher, and they are much more apt to form their own opinions from facts given to them than, as in England, to take them ready made from their papers. As a result the news portion of the paper s a far more important feature than the editorial. The "news editor," as he is called, is really far more important than the political editor or leader writer. It is the news editor who has to make the paper readable to the masses who buy while the Editor is merely a sort of Greek Formerly the news editor was expected to collect and publish such items so-called news as told on the side which the political editor supported. Anything inconvenient to those views was suppressed (as it is today in most of the French press), but the importance of the news editor has grown, the necessity of giving both sides of a question has been recognized as an act of policy if not of justice, and the news editor has come to ne independent of the political views of

That is a distinct advance, but the reult has been that the editor, who in England is responsible for the whole paper, who gives to it its tone and charac-ter, who is the guardian of its consistency and reputation, exercises in America ne such control over the news portion of the paper. If his own reporter is declared a liar he prints the declaration without comment, and considers that he has proved the impartiality of his journal. The individual character of a baner, as we understand it in England, is hardly known in America; for, though many papers have their very strongly marked characteristics, they apply to the editorial portion of the paper only, and the most sober, temperate, and statesmanlike leading articles appear side by side with the wildest, most sensational, and contradictory news. such control over the news portion of the

widest, most sensational, and contradic-tory news.
But that the American press is improv-ing and is bouond to improve cannot. I think, be doubted by anyone who has come in contact, as I have done, with the men who make it. However much one may differ from their standpoint or de-precate their methods, it is impossible to deny their quick intelligence and breadth of view or the thorough earnest-ness and uprightness of purpose by which the conductors of the press are actuated; while in that which makes a press great-er-in independence and incorruptibility, financial, political, or social—the Ameri-can can compare on equal terms with the can can compare on equal terms with the English press.—London Times.

A Weird Deathbed Scene. Mr. Francis Stanler, of Peplow Hall near Market Drayton, was a millionair and a well-known philanthropist. He had some favorite American and Japanes geese, which he fed with his own hands and which were kept on a pool near th-hall. He died about a fortnight ago, and strange to relate, during the last hour strange to relate, during the last hour of his lilness, these birds, numbering ove 10. few around his bedroom window beating their wings against the glass, ut

THE INDIAN IN

Red Men Who Have Successfully Filled Positions of Importance.

Many Half-Bloods Now Employed by the Government-The Original Commissioner a Mohegan-Chero. kees the Most Advanced Tribe

An examination of the records of the Indian Office shows that red men have filled official positions of importance with signal ability. Indeed, the mar who first performed duties corresponding to those of the Indian Commission er of today was a full-blooded Mohe gan named Sampson Occam. He was born in 1723 and died in 1792, and was ordained a minister of the Gospel in 1759. While he never held an official position in the strict sense of the term, he had extensive charge of Indian missions in colonial times, thus occupying a position measurably corresponding to that of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was well educated, author of various writings, and was well received on the occasion of a visit he paid to Eng

Perhaps the most conspicuous figure among North American Indians who have held official positions was Tecumseh or Tecumtha. He was born in 1768 and killed at the battle of the Thames in 1813. He held position under the British crown of brigadier general in command of a British-Indian force of two thousand, and was a full-blooded Shawnee.

The Cherokee chief Stand Walte, born 1815, died 1877, had a slight strain of white blood. He was a colonel, and afterwards brigadier general in the Confederate Army, commanding an Indian brigade of two regiments and three batteries. The Cherokees are said to rank the highest today of the Indian tribes in the United States. They were originally one of the Five Nations of the Atlantic Coast, and had made considerable advancement in civilization. Their native language is similar to the Iroquois. Though retarded in progress by their transfer, with other Indians of the Five Nations, to a desolate country new and strange to them, beyond the Mississippi, they have advanced more rapidly than any other tribe in this country. Sequol, also called George Guess, a full-blooded Cherokee, invented for his people an alpha bet, simple put complete, in 1824. With a printed language this tribe has developed a literature peculiarly its own, Most of the Cherokees have received an English education, the wealthier members of the tribe sending their children to the best Eastern schools. Their graceful native orators have been heard on the floors of Congress, and newspapeers edited by full-blooded Indians are printed in English and Chero-

General Grant's secretary and officer of-staff during the civil war, Gen. Ely S. Parker, was a Seneca Indian (though not of pure blood), born in 1828, and educated as a civil engineer. After the

there are a number of Indians employed by the Government as teamsters, assistant farmers, blacksmiths, and in various similar capacities. In a few cases there are Indians employed as clerks, or in subordinate positions in

Mexico furnishes the mest conspicu ous examples of Indians who have ris en to high official position. President Hidalgo, for whom one of the leading States of Mexico is named, and who is alluded to as the "George Washington of Mexico," was said to be an In diar of full blood, or nearly so. President Juarez, the "Abraham Lincoln of Mexico," was generally supposed to be a full-blooded Indian, and he is spoken of as such in Mexico. It is said, however, that there is in him a slight strain of white blood.

President Diaz, the present President of Mexico, and one of the leading figures in the history of the Republic, is inmonly supposed to be nearly a fullblooded Indian. Recent search of the records in his case, however, has revealed the fact that he is fifteen-thirty seconds, or only half Indian. He is called the "Maker of Modern Mexico.

LIFE-SAVERS SEE HUMOR

Bontmen Often Find Funny Incl.

"Humorous incidents in our lives?" said ne of the old life savers last week when asked concerning the nature of his work 'I can spin you a good many yarns that are sad and a good many that are herole but funny tales are not in my line. Still I have seen some queer things, too.

"One night about ten years ago, I re member a small saliboat had upset in a squall a little distance from the shore and we set out to get the occupants. There were two of them, a man and a woman, and, as it afterward turned out, a dog also. When we came up to the overturn the only vantage point, and the man, wh was a strong swimmer, taking things easy round the boat. He explained that he had been the first to get a good posi-tion on the overturned boat; that he had swum to the woman, got her, and ther ook off boots and stocks and his outside garments with one hand, holding her up with the other. That was a pretty plea

of work. "But the woman was the most nervou renture I have ever seen. She was cli ing on to the boat and screaming, 'My poor Peter!' Well we asked her who wa ost, and she said 'Peter.' I asked he how old he was, and she said only sever years old. The boat was going to put sack, when the man, overhearing, said

It's only a dog; go on. "Well, sir, that woman nearly tore her eif to pieces for that little dog chance would have it, a sea showed the et dog trying to struggle through the water. The woman saw it, too, and though she had just been pulled out of the water and could not swim, out she jumped after it. We had an awful jo getting her on board, for she wouldn' beast. She thought more of the cur that

"Another time another animal gave us The victim fades away without another quite a little experience. This time again word. St. Louis Star.

it was a yacht. I wonder why these pe ple always carry a menagerie on their boats. Well, the beast this time was a goat, an onery goat. We got hold of th

owner of the yacht and some of the guests that he had with him, and then this goat wanted to climb in We couldn't pull away, for the passengers had not all seen rescued, and this animal was try ing to butt a way in with his head. ad to stun him with an oar." "Did he die?"

"Did you ever see a goat die? I suppo he swam ashore when he got good and ready. No, you can't will a billy good with anything short of electrocution. And ven then its odds he will hire a lawyer to say you are charging too much for magnetic healing."

"Did you ever rescue big animals?" "We went out after an elk last year that had escaped from the Lincoln Park zoo. We couldn't catch the beast, though all we could do was to turn it to the shore. Finally we got it in an angle of the pier and it was lassoed from shore. 'Then, of course, horses often get out to far in the water, and the owner will give the crew a donation to turn them back. But those sort of things are only inci-dents that serve to while away the monotony of a dull day. We are not supposed really to go in this way, but we are supposed to take a practice spin evin a while, and this is regarded In that light.

"Curious applications are not infre-quent, and we get calls to go out and escue everything from a toy boat to an ocean steamer.

'An ocean steamer?" Yes; there is one man in this town who was in a big wreck at sea ence, and it turned his mind. He is perfectly sane, but in certain conditions of the weather a sort of vision comes over him and he sees this wreck again. Then he buttonholes some passer-by and tells him to run to the life saving station, as there is a wreck at such and such a place. "How do you know that it is this man nless he comes himself?"

"We had a talk with him and humored him that the life saving department had presented him with a medal which he must wear on a broad red ribbon right across his waistcoat. So when any one comes to us with a story of a big wreck of which we have not heard, we ask him whether his informant was not wearing this ribbon, and in every case we are able to show that the report is false.

"There are not many false alarms, for the reason that our telescopes are so powerful that in nearly all instances we can cover the field we have to cover with vision, and, therefore, can soon verify the truth or the falsity of a report. Indeed, a report which is true seldom comes before we are in our boats ready to g out or already on the way.

"Then all sorts of people imagine that they are called to be heroes and wish to go out with the boats and save lives and do all sorts of melodramatic things, but there is nothing in it save craving for tor has gone out with a boat are very few, and then it has generally been due to offi-cial order and on a calm day. "Belts are a great help, and there would be many more lives lost than at present

If it were not for these devices. But strange things happen in connection with these at times. I remember a wreck about three years ago when three men were thrown into the water. Life belts were handy and each got held of one. "Now, these men had never seen a life

ducated as a civil engineer. After the ducated as a civil engineer. After the war he was made Assistant Adjutant General, and was promoted, through various grades, to brigadler general of the United States Army. He was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1869-1871.

A present employe of the United States Indian Office is Francis La Flesche, a three-quarter-blood Cmaha. Representative Curtis of Kancas is said to be a one-quarter-blood Kaw. Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt, of the Bureau of Ethnology, is about one-eighth Tuscarora; while Dr. Eastman, agency physician at Pine Ridge, S. Dak, is a three-quarter-blood Sloux or Dakota. It is the policy of the Indian Office to employ Indians on the agencies and reservation, one-no every agency or reservation, one-no every agency or reservation, place to see these men standing bravely upon the belts and every moment failing, because a life belt is not like a log; it is lighter and much more insecure.

But of all the extreme was to stand on them. Curiously enough, they had all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if head all been Michigan river drivers in their opent, and life belt is not like a log; it is lighter and much more insecure.

But of all them. They found they couth, and on them. Curiously enough, they had all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if head all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if head all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if head all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if head all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if head all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if head all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if head all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if head all been Michigan river drivers in their outh, and if toward the establishmentor such a e would be warmly greeted by all the savers, as it will lessen their burdens when accidents do occur make the portion of lives saved even greater a it is at the present time."—Chicago contole.

WORKING OLD TRICKS.

Swindlers and Confidence Men In vent Little That's New.

The professional swindler doesn't be the sun. Tricks which have been told of ore are still worked with the greatest

cess every day. The old pocket-book game is still workand in the same manner that it was when it was first invented. A stranger walking along the street sees a man in front f him suddenly stoop and pick up a pock-The man opens the pocketbook and discloses a fat roll of greenbacke 'Well, well," says the man,

will be glad to get this pocketbook back and will probably pay a handsome re-ward. I am going out of the city and I don't know how I shall be able to return

he stranger, who has seen with en-iss eyes the picking up of the pocket-k, immediately offers to return the property and save the finder any bile on that score.

able on that score.

be finder rejuctantly consents, and new says: 'Well, there will probably be ward of \$50 at least, and it would be fair for each of us to receive half, give me \$15 as my reward for finding pocketbook and then, of course, you'll it back, as well as your own reward en you return the pocketbook to the hen you return the pocketbook to the wner." The stranger eagerly consents this. Inwardly, the stranger may have ended that he will not return the oketbook at all. He wants to ke the \$15 that goes to the star out of the sum contained in the oketbook itself, but the man who picking the pocketbook says carnestly that a contents must not be trifted with, that must he returned to the owner intact. The man from the country sees the rec of this remark, and while he has his violets as to whether or not he will turn the pocketbook intact, he process the office of the country and hands it the finder of the pocketbook, who imcediately disappears. When the pocketbook is examined after a while it is found the country of the content of the time of the pocketbook, who imcediately disappears. When the pocketbook is examined after a while it is found

A train who decides to sell "pony lewelry will buy six "diamond" rings for Il at some de ler in imitation jewelry in the large cities. He will take one of thes

did you get it?" asks the vicim, suspiciously.

"Never mind where I got it," answers he tramp. "I got it all right, but I got er git it offen my possession. Dey're a watchin fer me. You can give it back and git the reward if you want ter," er er can take the set out and put it in another ring. I don't care what you do with it. I got to git rid of de ring. I know that, and you can have it fer \$10. The vicetim finally buys the ring for \$5 and keeps it hidden until some day he toes to a jeweler and asks the value of he purchase.

the purchase.
"O, 20 cents would be a fair price," na-swers the jeweier. "How much did you

MANY RUMINATING MEN

Numerous Cases of Persons Who Possessed Strange Power.

Instances Wherein Human Beings Chewed the Cud Like Oxen-Authentic Cases Cited-Death Caused Through Loss of the Strange Habit

The report of a man in New Jersey who is able to chew the cud after the manner of a cow, has awakened a good deal of interest in scientific circles. Research shows, however, that this peculiar faculty is by no means as rare as one would be inclined to believe, and authentic accounts of ruminating men are frequently met with. "I remember," says Mrs. Plozzi," in

her "Tour in Italy," "Dr. Johnson once said that nobody had ever seen a very strange thing, but I had not then seen Avvocato B-, a la Wyerhere, at MIlan, and a man respected in his profession, who actually chews the cud like an ox. He is apparently much like any other tall, stout man, but has many extraordinary properties, being eminent for strength, and possessing a set of ribs worthy the attention of anatomists, His body, upon the slightest touch, even through all his clothes, throws out elec tric sparks; he can reject his meals from his stomach at pleasure, and did absolutely, in the course of two hours, go through, to oblige me, the whole operation of eating, musticating, swallow ing, and returning by the mouth a large piece of bread and a peach. With al this conviction nothing more was wanting; but I obtained besides the confirmation of common friends, who were willing likewise to bear testimony of this strange accidental variety. What I hear of his character is that he is a low-spirited, nervous man, and I suppose his ruminating moments are spent in lamenting the peculiarities of his frame." Fabricius ab Aquapendente records

two cases of ruminating men which came under his observation. One was a monk, who rejoiced in another bovine characteristic, his forehead being adorned with a pair of horns. The other ruminant lacked such an appen dage himself, but his father was adorned with one horn; he was a Paduan nobleman, and Fabricius had the satisfaction of dissecting him, and proving the falseness of Bartholin's theory, that human ruminants possessed double stomachs. Lynceus tells us of Anthony Recchi, who was obliged to retire from the dinner table to ruminate undisturbed, and who declared that the second process of mastication "was sweeter than honey." His son inherited the same faculty, but with him it was under better control, he being able to defer its exercise until a convenient opportunity. Sennert knew a man similarly qualified, and accounted for it by attributing it to the fact of his having been fed on milk warm from the cow in consequence of the death of his mother at his birth. Blumenbach says he knew two men who ruminated their vegetable food, and found great enjoyment in the feat, while one of them had the power of doing so or not as he felt inclined.

In the English "Philosophical Trans actions," for 1691, there is to be found an account by "the experienced and learned Frederick Slare, M. D.," of a ruminating man living at Bristol, described as a person of poor parents, but of tolerable sense and reason, who had followed the practice from his earliest years, and always found a temporary deprivation of the faculty the sure precursor of illness. He used to commence ruminating about a quarter of an hour after a meal, and the process usually occupied him fer an hour and a half, and was attended with greater gratification than the first mastication, after which food always lay heavy in the

The following notice, under date of October 1, 1767, is found in the "Annual Register:" "We have the following extraordinary account from Winbourne, in Dersetshire. A few days ago died here Roger Gill, shoemaker, and one of our singing men, aged about sixty-seven, remarkable for chewing his meat or cust twice over, as an ox, sheep, or cow. He seldom made any breakfast in his latter days; he generally dined about 12 or I o'clock, eat pretty heartily and quickly, without much chewing of mastication. He never drank with his dinner, but afterward about a pint of such mait liquor as he could get; but no sort of spirituous liquor in any shape, except a little punch, but never cared for that. He usually began his second chewing about a quarter or half an hour sometimes later after dinner: The chewing continued usually abou an hour or more, and sometimes would leave him a little while, in which cas with the heart-burn, and foul breath Smoking tobacco would sometimes stop his chewing, but was never attended with any ill consequences. But on the with any ill consequences. But on the 10th of June last the faculty entirely left him, and the poor man remained in in the world's daily consumption of great torture till the time of his death." matches? Here is an interesting problem. Similar cases have been recorded by Messrs, Torbes, Percy, Lawrent, Cul-lerier, Riche, and Copland. The latter published a full account of a case of rumination in an English periodical, and afterward observes in his "Medical Dictionary." "Since the publication of Dictionary:" "Since the publication of that case, two others, one of them in a al mon, have been treated by me and I have reason to believe that in stances of partial or occasional rumina tion are not so rare in the human sub feet as is generally supposed."

OLD-TIME PROTECTION.

Two Massachusetts Societies Which Were Formed to Catch Thieves.

Some sixty years since there was form ngham an organization which shortly achieved considerable reputation for efficiency. In the room of the Framing ham Historical and Natural History Sc ciety there is hanging today a unique document. It is one of the printed cer difficates of the Framingham Thief De ecting Society, dated January 9, 1849, and he standing of the members of the ass ciation is shown by these names t: Moses Edgell, president; E. H. Wheel-r, secretary; Hollis Hastings, treasurer Hollis Hostings, captain; Joseph Fuller eutenant; board of directors, the above and E. H. Wheeler, J. L. Gibbs, John Clark, jr., G. J. Childs, S. O. Daniels, Hol-Hastings, John Moulton, Harriso Eames and Alpheus Moulton These, like the members of the association, were repesentative citizens of the professiona usiness and industrial life of the comunity, as were also the men connected with a society which succeeded the par-

Recently there has passed into history cause of its dissolution by vote of the relying members, the Framingham Thief Detecting Society, which was or-ganized February Z, 1854, with Col. Moses Edgell as president and James W. Brown as secretary. This latter organization had a membership list of 127 in all, and 2 of these are now living, although none of

the officials connected with the society formed earlier survive. It was voted at the meeting instanced to transfer its funcs. smoonting to \$172, to the Home for Aged Men and Women in Framing-

The chief object of the two organiza tions was to protect the product of the orchards, fields, and gardens. That this work was faithfully performed the old ecords will attest. But some of the mos active labor performed by the heard of directors and the riders regularly chosen was that connected with the apprehensi of horse thieves. The three riders had spirited steeds, and incidents are related of exploits participated in by the associa tion members which savor somewhat of the Buffalo Bill order. By the parent soclety twelve persons were chosen each year whose duty it was to make imme ate pursuit in case of horses being stolen. In many instances these emergency members traveled long distances both in the day and night. A fund was created by the members, each paying \$1 annually, and occasionally a grateful owner of the horse restored, or of some other property recovered, would pay a hundsome reward.

ing an organization of this kind, for other towns in this county as well as in Norfolk had them, but it is believed this society outlived all kindred ones in the State. The greatest reasons for these methods of detecting crime being employed was well organized and equipped forces of town constables, and the existence of no telephone facilities, or a prompt or general telegraph system, all of which are enjoyed today.-Boston Herald.

SPONGES IN HAWAII.

Fish Commission Regards the Isl

ands as Florida's Rival. Relieving that there are sponges of merchantable quality in the waters about these islands, the last week of the stay party representing the States Fish Commission will be devoted in part to an investigation of reports concerning their presence. Should there be found sponges which will be fit for market these will and materially to the wealth of the islands, more, in fact, than any other product of the fisheries. There is one State of the Union which

now produces all the sponges which are brought to the market locally. Along the coast of Florida the industry has been pushed to its limit, until the annual sais of sponges amount to \$500,000. The product sells for as high as \$2.50 a pound, which makes the business most profitable. There are sixty schooners in the trade and the business is the staple of many of the towns along the coast of the State. The fishermen have brought the business to a high state of perfection, and they are able to make large cutches in season

The sponge fishing is done in deep water, the best specimens of the large bath sponges being obtained from fifty feet below the surface. They are located with a water glass and then picked with a ng pole carrying on its end a blade like a letter S, which cuts the sponge loose with a twist, and it is then brought to the surface.

There are many varieties of the sponge tose which are generally found about the pelosed waters being of a sort which are not of value. It is the opinion of Mr. Fish Commission on this matteer, that good sponges will be found on the reefs outside, and that in time, and a short time, for the organization of this industry will not be an elaborate transaction, there will be one of the most profitable of ser product industries inaugurated.

Reports have come to the members of the party that high-grade sponges have been found at Punaluu and other points on the Kau coast. Some small specimens have been seen which are of the finest grade of the satin sponge, and the belief is expressed that there will be found a great supply of the valuable growths. The Fish Commission steamer Albatross will arrive here, according to the present plans, about December 1. The ship will.

be used to make the deep sea soundings and dredgings, and will spend the entire winter here. It is expected that there will be in the cargo of the Albatross a large shipment of black bass fry. This fish is always planted in the fail, and there is good reason to believe that the necessary arrangements will be made for to Washington.

This fish will be recommended by Mr Cobb to replace the trout which were placed in the rivers several years ago. The trout, were not a success, as there is not sufficient cold water for them to thrive. The bass will live in any stream being indigenous to almost all the Ameri-

an streams The plan will be to place this fish in the Walmea River on Kausi and the rivers or Hawali, where it will be given a chance to develop. There will be no attempt made o bring any great number of high-gradish here, for fresh and salt water, for the here, for fresh and salt water, for the sen that the rivers are not long ugh. Thus the salmon or the cod-id not find sufficiently clear water distance from the sea for spawning, outlook is that mullet will be taken mere for planting in waters of the inland rather than any fish brought e. The mullet here is said to be of a grade, more perfect in flavor and size in the Florida mullet—Hawalian Ga-e.

MILLIONS OF MATCHES. The Eners ous Number Used by the World Every Day.

"How many matches are struck in single day?" asked an enthusiastic young tatistician, "and how many cords of wood, and how many tons of sulphur, and how many units of heat are represented Matches, of course, are not used in all the countries of the world. There are many primitive people who are still kind ling fires by striking sparks from flinty substances, just as our ancestors did in the long ago, when they made pots and kettles out of clay and stones, and knives out of bones, and the harder formations in the crust of the earth. Some co re so damp that matches cannot be used with convenience. In many of the tropical ountries which may be classed as civilizd matches cannot be struck on of the dampness, except on the rough

andy edge of the tox.
and more advanced countries of the work
and the work and and more advanced countries a few work matches are in almost universal use. Ex-ceptions may be found in rural sections that are almost completely isolated, like some portions of agricultural Germany, or remote parts of the United States, for that matter, but these exceptions are very rare. Getting back to the daily consump-tion of matches, it is really an enormous thing. The consumption in the United State

ndy edge of the box. But in the great

The consumption in the United States daily is something enormous. Roundly, there are \$0.000.000 persons in the United States. On the accepted allowance of five for each family, this means 16.000.000 families, so right on the jump we would have 16.000.000 stoves, which would consume at the very lowest an average of there matches each day, or a total of 15.000.000. In the evening the lamps must be lighted in each of these homes. There are the hotels, the restaurants, the salesons, and the business places generally visich keep open at night, with their millions of gas jets and lamps, and it is reasonable to assume that the consumption of matches in those places would equal, if it did not surpass, the consumption in the homes of the country. Mind you, I have said nothing about the factories and institutions of that sort, and nothing about the vast quantity of matches consumer, the cigarette fiends, and the fellows whose pipes are always going out. Why, a fortune goes up daily in matches smoke, and the sulphur, and wood, and units of heat wasted in this way is something startling. Electricity has to some extent cut down the consumption is large enough, and the fellows who are to come after us may have reason to deplore our extravagance in this respect, for wood is geiting scatter all the time."—New Orleans Picayune.

Strange Remedies for Diseases Still in Common Use.

The Galvanie Ring and Horse Ches. nut for Rheumatic Pains-Live Spiders for the Ague-How Warts May Be Removed by Certain Spells,

"It is extraordinary to what an extent superstition survives in regard to the cure of diseases," said a well-known practitioner the other day. "Many people believe, for instance," he continued. that the so-called galvanie ring, worn on the finger, will cure rheumatism. If you notice, you will occasionally see people with a clumsy-looking silver ring which has a piece of copper let into the inside, and this, though in constant contact throughout, is supposed (aided by the moisture of the hand) to keep up a gentle but continual galvanic current. and so to alleviate or remove rheumatism

"There is, to be sure, an air of science about this superstition, to which others just as prevalent can lay no sort of claim. You have heard, of course, that horse chestnut, carried in the pocket, is also a sure cure for rheumatism? Well! I think I may say that hundreds of persons in this city believe this most implicitly. There are a number of odd beliefs concerning ague. One is that It cannot be cured by a regular doctorthat it is out of our reach altogether, and can only be touched by some old woman's nostrum. It is frequently treated with spiders and cobwebs, and persons of high intelligence have, in the past, regarded these articles seriously as remedial measures. Mrs. Delany, for instance, a cultured British lady, in a letter dated March 1, 1743-4, gives these two infallible recipes for ague:

"First-Pounded ginger, made into a paste with brandy, spread on sheep's leather, and a plaster of it laid over the stomach.

"Second-A spider put into a goose quill, well sealed and secured, and hung about the child's neck as low as the pit of his stomach. Either of these, I am assured, will give ease-Probatum est, "Upon this Lady Lianover notes: 'Although the prescription of the spider in the quill will probably only create amusement from its apparent absurdity, considered merely as an old charm, yet there is no doubt of the medical virtue of spiders and their webs, which have been long known to the Celtic inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland (where particulars are given of the efficacy of spiders' webs, rolled up like a pill, and swallowed when the ague fit is coming on).' Dr. Graham, in his 'Domestic Medicine,' prescribes spiders' webs for ague and intermittent fever, and also names powder made of spiders given for the ague; and mentions his knowledge of a spider having been sewn up in a rag and worn round the neck to charm away the ague. It is a fact that spiders and cobwebs are said to contain arsenic, so that there may be, after all, a basis of truth in the treatment. Fright is also regarded as a cure for ague. I suppose that, on the principle of similia similibus curantur, it is imagined that the shaking induced by the fright will counteract and destroy the shaking of the ague fit, so that this may be looked upon, in a measure, as a homeopathic remedy. An old woman said that she had been cured in this manner when young. She had had the ague for a long time, it seems, and nothing would cure it. Now it happened that she had a fat pig in the sty, and a fat pig is an important personage in a poor rural establishr Well aware of the importance of piggy in her eyes, and determined to give her as great a shock as possible, her hus band came to her with a very long face as she was tottering downstairs one day, and told her that the pig was dead. Horror at this fearful news overcame all other feelings; she forgot all about her ague and hurried to the scene of the catastrophe, where she found, to her great relief, that the pig was alive and well; but the fright had done its

the same spot. "There are some strange notions, too, about smallpox," continued the speaker. 'Fried mice are relied on as a specific for it, and I am afraid that it is considered necessary that they should be fried alive. With respect to whooping cough it is believed that if you ask a person riding on a piebald horse what to do for it, his recommendation will be successful if attended to. I have heard of a brother practitioner who resided in a country district, and who always rode a piebald horse. When stopped by people asking for a cure for whooping cough his invariable answer was, Patience and water gruel,' and perhaps, upon the whole it was the best advice that could

work, and, as she said, from that day

to this (she must have been about

eighty years old) she never had a touch

of the ague, though she had resided on

be given. "There are many grotesque cures for that distressing and unsightly affliction known as warts. In the first place, they are supposed, by a large portion of our juvenile population who seem especially liable to the infliction, to have a mysterious affinity with toad frogs. I know of a gentleman who told me that, when a boy, the landlady of an inn where he happened to be took compassion on his warty hands, and undertook to cure them by rubbing them with bacon. It was necessary, however, that the bacon should be stolen; so the good lady took it secretly from her own larder, which was supposed to answer the condition sufficiently. If I recollect rightly, the warts remained as bad as ever, which was, perhaps, due to the fact that the bacon was not bona fide

"I do not know whether landladies in general are supposed to have a special faculty ageiest warts; but I knew of another one who had the credit of be ing able to charm them away by counting them. I was told by boys that she had actually done so for them, and that the warts had forthwith disappeared. I had no reason for supposing that they were telling falsehoods, but suppose now that their imagination must have been strong to overcome even such horny things as warts. A mere coincidence would have been even more re

markable. "There is a very distressing eruption about the mouth and throat, called the thrush, and common among infants and persons in the last extremity of sick ness. There is a notion about this dis-ease that a person must have it once in his life, eithe; at his birth or death Nurses like to see it in babies; they say that it is healthy, and makes them feed more freely, but if a sick person shows it, he is given over as past recovery, which is, indeed, extremely rare in such